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Notes. — Simultaneously with the concluding number of *Erythea* appears the first number of Vol. V of *Zoe*, which, after a suspension of several years, has resumed publication. In its new form *Zoe* is a thin octavo and apparently to be devoted to botany, so that, judging from this first number, it is a pretty close equivalent of the discontinued *Erythea*.

No. 19 of the *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University*, constituting No. 25 of the current volume of the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, is by Mr. M. L. Fernald and deals with Mexican and Central American phanerogams, chiefly Labiatæ and Solanaceæ. Revisions are given of Salvia and Solanum of the subsection Torvaria, as represented in that region. The former comprises 217 species (contrasted with 118 recognized by Bentham in 1848, and 126 recognized by Hemsley in 1887). A very useful addition to the paper is an alphabetical list of collectors, with an indication of the disposal that has been made of their specimens.

In the *Atti del R. Istituto d'Incoraggiamento di Napoli* for 1899 Professor Comes publishes a monographic revision of the genus Nicotiana, illustrated by seven plates.

M. Crépin has a note on a probable hybrid of *Rosa carolina* and *R. nitida* in *Rhodora* for June.

Under the title "Economic Grasses, III," Professor Scribner issues, as *Bulletin No. 20* of the Division of Agrostology of the United States Department of Agriculture, an illustrated synopsis of the tribes and genera of Gramineæ that will prove useful to all students of that important family of plants.

Carex willdenowii and its allies are given comparative treatment by Holm in the *American Journal of Science* for July.

Under the title of "Icones Floræ Japonicæ" the College of Science of the Imperial University of Tokyo is issuing a folio consisting of plates, accompanied by bibliography in Latin or English, and descriptive text in Japanese. The first fascicle, published in February, illustrates *Prunus pseudo-cerasus*, *a spontanea*, and *Isopyrum nipponicum*.

Messrs. Ito and Matsumura have begun the publication of a Tentamen Floræ Lutchuensis in the *Journal of the Science College of the University of Tokyo*.

Professor Stanley Coulter contributes an annotated catologue of the spermatophytes and pteridophytes of Indiana to the twenty-fourth *Annual Report of the Department of Geology and Natural Resources* of that state.

In *La Semaine Horticole* of June 9 M. Rodigas states that in Paris are cultivated not far from 90,000 trees, the average duration of the principal species of which is placed as follows: horse-chestnut, 115 years; sycamore, 61; ailanthus, 54; locust, 42; linden, 24; Paulownia, 14. The mortality among the trees in the center of the city is said to be twice as great as in the suburbs, and the principal causes of their death are given as: (1) dust on the leaves; (2) reverberation of solar rays from buildings; (3) gas, etc., in the soil; (4) injury to trunks and branches; (5) lack of aëration of roots; (6) the use of salt after snow falls in winter.

The *Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture* for 1899, recently issued, contains a number of résumés of progress in science as applied to agriculture, by competent writers, which give the volume an unusual interest and value for the teacher's library.

The *Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science* for 1899 contains an index to the contents of the publications of that body during its existence that will greatly facilitate reference to the often valuable matter that they contain.

Der Tropenpflanzer for June contains an interesting article on cotton production and manufacture, illustrated by maps and the most effective graphic devices.

The application of photography to scientific illustration finds exemplification in Mr. Woods's paper on Stigmonose, a disease of carnations and other pinks, recently published as *Bulletin No. 19* of the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology of the United States Department of Agriculture. Among other things the sucking apparatus of aphides, fixed *in situ*, is represented in leaf sections, and it is interesting to observe that these creatures afford a practical demonstration of the course of the flow of sap, since their beaks seek the fibro-vascular bundles of the leaves.

A biographical sketch of Edwin Faxon, accompanied by an excellent portrait, appears in *Rhodora* for July.